

• Health



Country guide to

**NEW ZEALAND**

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A SHORT GUIDE TO

# NEW ZEALAND

M.  
SAIL L.



WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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"I don't give a damn if NZ is down under—you are quit doing that!"

## POCKET GUIDE TO NEW ZEALAND

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# WELCOME

Haeoraia haeremai  
E Te Hokowhitua Tu  
Haro mai te whakaaro  
Papatahi kia mate te  
Hauora mo ake tōmō atu  
*Cheers of the New Zealand Army*

"Welcome, welcome, fighting men  
of the warlike god Tu!  
With winds at our leeward defeat  
the enemy forces!"



The Pukeko

## WELL IN THE HEART OF THE PACIFIC ISLES

TU are going to New Zealand. You are going there because it is one of the main bases of the United States in the Pacific, and one of our principal stepping stones on the road to Tokyo.

Since you will be a guest of the New Zealand people it would be a good idea for you to know a little about them. At this remember that it is to our mutual advantage to avoid all discord between us and our allies, and it is to our mutual benefit to understand them and to make them our friends.

You are going to meet people who, in many ways, are much like ourselves. For although New Zealand is on the other side of the world from us, its people are about midway between the English and what we consider our culture. Only the last generation of New Zealanders has given up admiring us Britons as heroes. On the other hand being persons they have developed along much the same line as Americans. They have been seeing our

movies, listening to our radio, and reading our magazines—and thus their leaders have been Americans. So, you will meet a people with some of the British reserve, with many British methods and associations, but with American completeness and directness—plus a working knowledge of Americans along.

**What You Will Find** To begin with, you'll find a warm welcome awaiting you. The New Zealanders are a hospitable people who enjoy having visitors in their country and guests in their homes. They like Americans and have enjoyed meeting the U. S. troops that have preceded you. They appreciate the help that we have been able to send them but whatever you do, don't get the idea that you are giving them to protect a helpless people. The New Zealanders are doing their full share in the war and have been in these fighting since 1939. They are already fully mobilized. They have drafted married men, for instance, up to age 45 regardless of the number of children they have. They have a tough, small army defending their own shores and have gone then over rugged mountains for movement.

You are going to see one of the most beautiful countries in the world. Before the war, a favorite topic with world travelers was "What country would you like to live in when you retire?" New Zealand was always toward the top of the list.

I

Later on two big islands, a packed a little bit of almost every country in the world. In the North Island you will find some of the foliage and white beaches of Hawaii plus that sort like the heavy subtropical jungle of New Guinea, a snow capped mountain, Mount Egmont, the rough Piggery given as good as anything in Yellowstone, blue and fishing streams like those of Maine and Canada. When you cross Cook Strait to the South Island you will find the mountain peaks and firs of Scotland, the green lawns and hedgerows of England, as well as dusty regions in Central Otago as dry as the deserts of Libya or Arizona, and away to the South, lands as beautiful as those in Norway.

**What You Won't Find** You will not find some of the things you have been accustomed to at home. For instance, you will not find central heating in private houses. There are few baths of the luxury class and few night clubs. You will run quickly into what the New Zealanders themselves call the "Blue Laws" which close bars, dance halls, movies, and theaters on Sunday, except for certain movies which are allowed open for members of the Armed Forces. These you can visit in uniform and you can take two civilians with you (that is to enable you to take her mother along as well). These strict Sunday rules exist partly because New Zealand like America grew up with

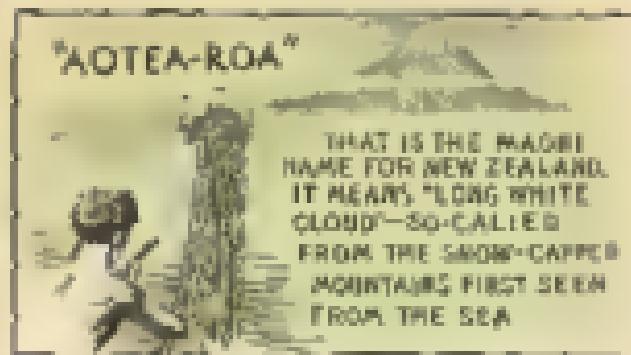
II

a single polygon background) and partly because modern labor laws try to give as many workers as possible a free week end. Even sports are apt to be prohibited on Sun days and trains and bus services are reduced.

Frankly, organized entertainment is pretty scarce in New Zealand. But there are plenty of compensations. It is a country where an immense amount of fun can be had by anyone who is capable of making his own.

You may need a few other things too. Hot cakes, doughnuts and waffles are seldom available. No hot dogs or hamburgers. And, except in camp you won't get the kind of coffee you're used to. So what? People come here all over the world to know the good things that New Zealand possesses and not to compare it with their home towns.

Bear in mind, too, that the New Zealanders have been at war for more than a year longer than ourselfs and have used up most of the goods they had on stock on their shelves. Added to that, they live on islands far away from the great industrial centers of the world and are today importantly short and rationed rather than overfed. As a consequence they have less money, less fancy goods, less to drink, less to wear, less gasoline (they call it petrol), less of the dungy which both we and they are used to having in pictures.



#### WAY BACK HOME

THE first people to discover New Zealand sailed over a part of the same ocean routes that American seafarers followed in the Second World War. They were Maoris, and sailed in New Zealand from Rauma near Tihau, in open canoes made from hollowed-out logs, about 150 years before Columbus discovered America.

In 1841 Abel Tasman, a Dutchman of the same stock as the present who founded New York, made landfall on the west coast of New Zealand. He was searching for the great southern continent which, in those days, geographers believed stretched from Australia to

within a few hundred miles of the coast of South America.  
Tasman gave the country its name, after the Dutch province of Zealand.

Americans were among the first whalers to visit New Zealand. Whalers from New Bedford and Nantucket used to set up their whaling stations on the New Zealand coast. But in 1840 the English began organized whaling and sent out a Convoy, Captain Hobson, who signed the Treaty of Waitangi with the Maoris.

Settlers poured in steadily after that, some coming in organized parties from England & Ireland, and Ireland and others rushing to gold fields which were discovered in the middle of the last century. There were several lengthy wars with the Maoris, but there has been complete peace with them since 1870 and now the Maoris are about on an equal basis with everyone else.

One invention which played an enormous part in the development of New Zealand was refrigeration. This allowed New Zealand to supply Britain and other distant countries with better, cheaper, and meat which she could produce easily from her rich farm lands. Since the end of the last century New Zealand has become, in a large extent, Britain's dairy farm.



#### MET THE PEOPLE

In appearance, the ordinary New Zealander is usually a man of one of two types: either a kindly big man just under 6 feet with long, dark hair, or a short, neatly-built fellow with small features. But they both are likely to have the same qualities, somewhat slovenly, homely, approachable to the touch. They work hard and play hard. Most of them are farmers, for there is probably a farming country

They tend to be more reserved than ourselves, but that is mostly a difference in the way they express themselves. Actually they're a good-spirited crowd, courageous, democratic and without class distinctions. Nobody is very poor and nobody is very rich. Only about a percent have taxable incomes of \$10,000 and over.

When you go into their homes you will find that places which keep a maid, or if there is a maid, she is quite often married or out of the family. And when you visit these families you will find a quick way to make yourself at home. If you offer to help your hostess with the dishes, she will send you off. She is used to that. The New Zealand male is singularly helpful as well as self-reliant. He can do almost anything from cooking a meal to building a house or from clearing his land to felling a tree or breaking it at a blow. The New Zealanders like "handy" men.

There are no striking differences between the United

States and New Zealand an ordinary social life, and you should find it easy to get along. The New Zealanders seem more stern strange to you so don't be surprised if they also smile at your accent and language. They will probably call you "Yank" or "Yankee", a brother you come from the North or from the South, and will ask you have a Yankee accent even if you speak with a South Carolina drawl. Women will be pleased, but will chuck a little strange, when you say "yes ma'am" to them, though men will not think it strange to hear "ye sir."

Speaking of women, it is taken for granted that you will be discreet in your dealing with New Zealand girls.



**PERMANENT MAKE-UP!**

WHAT MADE THE OLD TIME MAORI LOOK SO STRANGE TO THE WHITE MAN WAS THE TATTOOING. NO BARBER WAS CONSIDERED A MAN UNLESS TATTOOED ON THE FACE. AN ELABORATE BODY JOB SOMETIMES TOOK YEARS TO COMPLETE

Many of them are engaged or married to men who are fighting overseas. Do not take advantage of them, ladies now. Remember that New Zealand is a small country with a small population. Any sort of scandal spreads very quickly. regard yourself not only as an ambassador for Uncle Sam, but as a soldier and a gentleman.

Your relatively increased pay will go a long way in New Zealand where prices are comparatively low and where the rate of exchange is in your favor. So you may find yourself with more spending money than most New Zealand men, whether soldiers or civilians. Don't say it around. It won't make you popular and can very easily make for bad feelings.

**The Maoris.** The New Zealand natives are called the Maoris, pronounced "Mo-ri" to rhyme with "cow" and "re". The correct plural is Maori but we will find most people calling an even the one. These New Zealand natives are half cousin of the Hawaiians and are a proud, tough, fighting race who have won a status of complete equality with the white people of New Zealand, so never think of them as inferior to them in nature or regard them as having any inferior status.

They sailed across thousands of miles of the Pacific, in open canoes, without the compass or any camping in-

strumous. They waged long wars with the first settlers, often in a spirit of almost malevolent savagery. In one battle last century, a Maori tribe had a British Regiment surrounded. Then found that the British were running short of arms or food, so the Maori Chief sent in a messenger and said that they didn't like to fight an inferior enemy and therefore they would send in some powder and shot and food. This they did, and then didn't get down to fighting again.

The present Maori go to schools and universities, have a i above Minister of their own race and less than Maori numbers to the House of Representatives. Their Maori language has been the most famous sort of all the New Zealand except in the present war. You will find that there is no color bar and that Maoris eat in the same restaurants, travel in the same trains.

You will find them dignified and cultured. They sing songs of the Hawaiian type and have many beautiful dances. To see them dance you will have to go to a Maori concert or one of the Maori social like Rotorua, because there are no Maori night clubs or anything of that type. In parts of the country you will see the great fortifications with trenches and entrenchments and palisades which they built during their wars. It is also worth while to watch a Maori haka or war dance. You has become a New Zea-

land passenger. School football teams line up opposite one another and do a haka before the game starts, and you will find the New Zealanders, white as well as Maori, apt to level, just his school or college haka over a class or a party staff, gets going. You will find lots of Maori words in common use, such as "whare," pronounced "warré," meaning hut, kai, pronounced "kay" meaning food, and kia ora "kye orah" meaning good to you.



#### THE COUNTRY

As you will see from the situation above, New Zealand is a small country, in comparison with the United States. The area of the three islands (North Island, South Island, and tiny Stewart Island) total 149,447 square miles. The

about equals the size of New York State and Illinois put together. The population (1,649,000) would just about fit into Detroit or the Borough of Manhattan.

There are no very large cities. The largest, Auckland (pronounced "aw-kland"), in the north, has over 300,000 people. Other cities that you will hear a lot about are Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. (You can see where they are by looking at the map in the center of this back.)

The mountains are highest in the South Island, the Southern Alps, the top peak being Mount Cook (12,349 feet). There are many extinct volcanoes in the North Island, and one active one, Ngauruhoe, which blows off every so often. Earthquakes are rare, but do happen, and are quite violent when they do.

The principal towns are all connected by railways and roads. The railways are government-owned, and, because they are all narrow gauge will seem slow in comparison to rail travel in the United States. However, considering the nature of the country, the short express runs, notably the Auckland-Wellington Line, go at a pretty good clip.

Because of the relatively short distances, there are very few night trains or sleeping cars. The day coaches are divided into first class and second, corresponding roughly to our parlor car and coach. Trains have no dining cars, but stop for meals at special stations.

In auto ownership, New Zealand ranks next to the United States. We have one car to every four people; and there are one to every five people. Since the war gasoline has been very much rationed, as you would expect.

Incidentally, if you have to drive in New Zealand, whether on car, truck or jeep, remember that all traffic keeps to the left of the road just as it does in England.

The country has no native wild animals, but there are wild pigs, deer and millions of rabbits. Rabbits, originally imported, have multiplied so rapidly as to become a menace to farmers, and hunting them is a great New Zealand money industry. You'll see many beautiful birds, but the famous kiwi (ki-wi), the bird that can't fly, is now very rare, and you aren't likely to see one except in a museum. And you won't see snakes because there aren't any!

Since New Zealand is in the southern hemisphere, the seasons are the opposite of ours. It is winter from June to August, and summer from December to February. Christmas and New Year are summer holidays, with Easter in the fall and Labor Day in the spring. And just to confuse you a little more, the southern part of the country is colder than the northern.

The climate is rather like that of the United States—California, Oregon, and Washington—except that on the



On your maps, New Zealand is down, down, at the bottom, even a bit, just under Australia, think of a long, low, low number. This map gives a true picture of New Zealand's relation to the rest of the world and clearly indicates its maritime importance. You will notice that it has below the Equator where the bright sun has place of. At a north, the rays are reversed. When it is winter in the United States, it is summer in New Zealand and vice versa. The International Date Line runs north and south through the Pacific Ocean about at the mid of those two pages. When it is there on the left-hand page, it is summer for

places on the right-hand page. When it is winter in Auckland you are 16° hours older of New York time. The distance when it is noon on Wednesday in Auckland is 4 or 5 hr. or Tuesday in San Francisco and, 1 p.m. in New York. The several days long as between New Zealand and the West Coast of the United States is 1 or 2 weeks. Because of this we can transport our timber over longer. Our timber has brought off the coast earlier than normal. The regular ships used to take 4 days. The detailed map of New Zealand are unimportant.

mountains and low hills there is seldom any snow. There is plenty of rain, much more than in most of the United States, especially in the western mountains. Summers are fairly cool, and heat waves are rare. You will notice that there is more often, in fact almost always, a slight wind. This keeps away the haze and gives the country an extraordinarily clear atmosphere.

Wellington, the capital, has a reputation for its winds—the "weatherly blusters" they say you can tell a Wellingtonian when he is the world because he scratches his hat incessantly as he walks a street corner.

#### WHAT IS A DOMINION?

NEW ZEALAND is a British Dominion. This is to say, it does not belong to Britain, but is an independent nation, which is voluntarily a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, such as Canada, Australia, and South Africa. All are free and equal and fly their own flags as well as the Union Jack. The King of England is the ultimate head and he is represented in New Zealand by a Governor-General, but neither the King nor the Governor-General possess any real political power, and the country is governed by its own parliament. In Lester of Hobson meetings for instance, New Zealand sometimes expresses views very different from those of Britain.

England can't declare war or make peace or sign treaties for any Dominion. New Zealand declared war on Germany and Japan既使 and raised its own Army. A New Zealander will sign the peace treaty for New Zealand when that day comes.

New Zealand has its own Minister in Washington and everyone agrees that relations between New Zealand and the United States will be more than ever improved in the years to come.

The Parliament, which meets in Wellington, is very much like the British—an upper house appointed by the Governor-General and having very limited powers, and

## SPEECH!

ALL IMPORTANT DEBATES  
IN THE NEW ZEALAND  
PARLIAMENT ARE  
BROADCAST

ALL CITIZENS OVER 21  
ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE AND  
ARE REQUIRED TO REGISTER



a lower house elected every 5 years by the people. The party winning the most seats forms the government in power, headed by the party leader, who becomes Prime Minister, and a Cabinet of about 15 other ministers. In 1935, a Labor government came into office for the first time and was re-elected in 1937. Since the outbreak of the war there has been a special War Cabinet.

All citizens over 18 are entitled to vote and are required to register on the electoral rolls.

#### HOW NEW ZEALAND MAKES ITS LIVINGS

NEW ZEALAND is considered to be one of the most efficient farming countries in the world. From New Zealand's agricultural areas and modern factories are turned out huge quantities of butter and cheese.

The other main industry is the sheep; it is the leading both for wool and for meat and hides. The wild, hilly country is used for wool sheep while the sheep and lambs intended for meat are fattened up on the flat country where pasture and root crops are grown for them. Pigs (so-called hogs) and beef cattle are also raised in smaller numbers.

Unlike Australia, New Zealand has relatively few really large sheep ranches called stations. The few there are lie mostly in the hilly back country ('Bull Blocks'), the

other hand, the small farms (called *blocks*) is the typical type in New Zealand country life.

Agriculture is less important. Wheat, oats, barley and potatoes are widely cultivated but not for export. Root crops and affata (called *bullock*) are grown for feed. You'll see practically no corn (called maize).

Mining is mostly limited to coal. There was a remarkable gold rush in the last century, but gold mining while still carried on is no longer of major importance. There are no large iron mines and hence no large iron and steel industry. While New Zealand's industrial plants are relatively small they turn out a very wide range of products.

New Zealand looks elsewhere, overseas, Europe, Africa, Australia, copper and paper, and therefore depends on imports for many raw materials as well as manufactured goods. It lives by exporting its farm products for these manufacturers from Europe and America. It thus has a very large foreign trade, more than three-quarters of it with Britain.

#### NEW ZEALAND'S GOVERNMENT

NEW ZEALAND is so young that she has little history and few monuments of the notable type. Yet some popular songs are rare, at the great achievements of the country though you have to look in the book of statistics to find them. For instance, she has the world's greatest proportion

# NEW ZEALAND



of life and the lower death rate. In other words, a babe born in New Zealand has a better chance of living to a ripe old age than one born anywhere else.

New Zealand led the way in giving old age pensions to her citizens; she was the first to give corn to warms; she introduced industrial arbitration, the 40-hour week (or its equivalent for the duration), social security, for the unemployed, the sick, the widows, and orphans. She gives her people free hospital service, free medical assistance, and her school children enjoy free milk and dental care.

The government also operates or controls many busi-nesses which are likely to be in private hands elsewhere—rainy day funds, a central bank, a fire, accident and life insurance office, coal mines and broadcasting services. In addition, the government controls the marketing of nearly all the farm produce grown in the country.

#### FOOD AND DRINK—AND TRAIL

Take a load of lamb? That's good—because you're going to get lots of it. New Zealanders eat fabulous quantities of lamb and mutton and also a good deal of beef, but little pork or veal. Try mutton as they serve it, i.e. boiled, with mint sauce and roast potatoes.

New Zealand has the class seafood. Tobasco, a kind of shell fish, makes rich soup. Whakatū (the young of

anchovies) cooked on butter is good. And so is kai o hīnai—mutton kidneys. It can be had with great lumps of fat to keep it warm in the cold south.

Although excellent vegetables are grown, you are likely to get less of a variety than you did at home, particularly in winter. Salads are not enormous in circumference and are usually made by chopping lettuce into shreds and soaking it in a dressing of vinegar, cream and sugar.

Corn is seldom eaten, and sweet potatoes are known by them. Most native or kauri cooking that they eat is eaten in many towns. New Zealanders eat surprisingly little cheese. On the other hand they go in for large quantities of butter and bread.

Fruits are good and plentiful though oranges (usually imported) are not used as generously as in America. The dessert served after dinner is usually referred to as "the sweets" and may consist of rice or sago pudding, steamed rice pudding, steamed fruit from salad or Jaffna pie, which is called a "tau". This is usually served with cream and served with biscuits for cream or vanilla sauce or both.

Doughnuts which are called oloromos (shape roughly, well-salted dough and rolled powder and have no coating or coating or flour coating) are all the rage. In a well-fried nouveauveau room, so I am told here where you can get such delicacies as soft drinks, etc.

Although there are up to six or eight different kinds, you will find a New Zealand breakfast called the *Pot Luck*. This is a usual meal at six or eight in one of the more squares of the town and takes the cook down and get a good cheap meal of sausages, potatoes, eggs, and other such food. But with these you must find the kind of coffee you are used to. In fact if you want any kind of coffee it is simple because one of the chiefest virtues which the New Zealanders share with the British is a complete inability to make coffee.

And now we come to the all-important subject of tea. It is not simply the stuff you used to have at home. In fact it may be more than a beverage. It may be a whole meal! So you'd better listen a little something about it.

The things that will surprise you at first are the various types of tea drinking occasions. There are three kinds of tea. To begin with, there is morning tea at 10 or 11 a.m. Then there is afternoon tea at 3 or 4 p.m., which is usually accompanied by great quantities of bread and butter, cakes, scones, and even fruit salad. But don't confuse either of these two with the other tea called "tea." This is, in many homes dinner is served at midday and the evening meal is called "tea" or what many of us call supper in the United States.

All clear so far? Then you've only one more thing to

learn. When a New Zealander says "supper" he means refreshments served at the very end of the evening after you've eaten home from the movies, for instance. The word is used in the same way in many parts of our own country.

If you are invited to tea, perhaps the safest thing to do is ask your host's name the house!

You'll immediately notice that the New Zealanders also use tea kettles and teapots like the English holding the kettle with the left hand and leading food onto a saucer with the right. Tea is taken with a spoon or spoon and fork, while coffee is usually taken with the fingers.

Outside of private homes and a few clubs liquor can be bought only in licensed hotels, and then only during the hours between 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Monday to Friday, and from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4.30 to 6 p.m. on Saturdays. No liquor is sold on Sundays. Some districts have local prohibition, but they are few and scattered.

It is said the New Zealanders never go to bat for their drink's sake in highball. Hard liquor is not sold in stores or hall-cinema type supplies are strict and in many places practically unbreakable. Much of the beer and ale is stronger than ours and is not much to call for and is rarely, if ever popular; and you will often have to ask specifically for a glass of water with your meal.

Cigarettes are more expensive than in the United States, and are mostly of the "straight Virginia" type.

Tipping is not much in evidence in New Zealand as it is in America. It is sometimes done in hotels but never in restaurants.

#### THE SPORTING LIFE

THE New Zealanders like games. They say that the three sports these are raising, rugby, and running. And if you like any form of athletics you will find a good place.

Considering how far apart we are (5,00 miles) we have had many sporting contacts with New Zealand. Walking there in a blacksmith, Bob Fecanmore developed the punch which won him the United States Bill Tugger, the same featherweight world champion, came from New Zealand as did Tom Horne who fought Gato Tunney for the heavyweight title. And the late Mr. W. H. (Wimpy) Jack Lovelock, the sensational New Zealand runner who broke the world's mile record at the United States and went on to take the 1,000-meter run in the Olympics.

Rugby is the New Zealand type - full football and a natural game. It requires tremendous physical fitness. New Zealand has had an important position ever in amateur. There are no serious, the amateur game. Big

by itself, played with 15 men on a team, and the professional (Rugby League), played with 13 men. It has some resemblances to American football, is just as tough (for they play a number of padding or helmets), and is a game which any American used to football would learn quickly. It is so much a part of New Zealand life that there would be no quicker way for an Army unit to get into the heart of New Zealand than by forming a team and playing rugby or making their own game. It is played on Saturday afternoons throughout the winter in New Zealand and every young man seems to play, even a town like Dunedin, with a population of 100,000 people, has over 40 or 50 men playing in several teams each week and



**NO FISH STORY**  
IN THE ROTORUA DISTRICT  
YOU CAN CATCH TROUT  
IN A COLD WATER STREAM,  
SWING YOUR LINE OVER,  
AND COOK THEM IN A BOILING  
POOL ON THE RIVER BANK

The "All Blacks," the New Zealand Internationals team, so-called from their black jerseys with white forested hedge-rows and round the undulating world champion at Rugby football. For a number of years Rugby displaced American football as the most popular high school and college game all over the Pacific coast. Then the "All Blacks" visited America and played all at one time. At the end of the tour they had won every match run up more than 1,000 points and been scored on once. That killed Rugby in the United States.

They say that a New Zealand baby, as soon as he is born, starts the pillow, staggers across his cot, and plants it between the bed posts and clatters a tea-table—over a 60' at they say in New Zealand.

A third type of football (soccer) is played with a round ball instead of an oval one, and a team of 11 men. This is the game which is most popular in England, but it has never really caught on in New Zealand.

Croquet, which is played in the summer you may find pretty dull, but in a yourself sometime and you will find it has all the subtlety of baseball, but the tempo is much slower. Baseball and softball have already been taken up and you will very likely find yourself replacing some of the fine points of the game.

Golf courses are easy to find all over the country and

## UNTIL CAPTAIN COOK (1769)

PUT ASIDE DOMESTIC PIGS (WHICH TURNED WILD), THERE WERE NO NATIVE ANIMALS IN N.Z. EXCEPT THE RAT. AS A RESULT, SOME BIRDS NEVER HAVING BEEN SCARED OFF THE GROUNDS, LOST THE USE OF THEIR WINGS; THE GIANT MOA (NOW EXTINCT) AND THE KIWI ARE EXAPLINS



you will find lawn bowls but no bowling alleys. Tennis is widely played—and well played.

You can get to an outdoor beach by street car bats generally every New Zealand town, and there is good yachting, boating, and fishing and it is very cheap.

There is plenty of deer, wild boar hunting and wild pig shooting. Deer have bred so rapidly and have done much damage to young trees that they have become a national pest. New Zealand troops are taken on deer hunting expeditions as part of their training in jungle warfare.

Horse racing has been curtailed by the war but you will hear a lot about it, and a race meeting is a good place

from here. Zealander. You can bet on you would not agree which they call the "last"—about the totalmen. You will find at most one officer per 100 men. When you can change your dollars into New Zealand money now, some of the greatest heroes have been produced in New Zealand, as during the famous "Papu Log."

#### NEW ZEALAND ARMY AND NAVY

IMAGINE the United States with an Army and Navy of 100,000 men. Imagine on top of that a home guard of another 8,000 men. That is the number we would have to have under arms if we were to match New Zealand's mobilization, allowing for the difference in population between the two countries.

New Zealand troops, as you will quickly see for your self, are a fine looking, well-trained, rough bunch of men, with as fine a record in this war as they had in the last. The division they sent to the Middle East in 1940—called the scions of the armies in Greece, exterminated the crews of the Nazi para-boats in Crete, were the first to reach Tobruk after the initial battle of Tripoli in 1941, and were very largely responsible for stopping Rommel's drive into Egypt in the summer of 1942.

The same has been all the losses taken. Their men have done in share too. Remember the morning air fight;

against the German battleship *Tirpitz* in the New Zealand light cruiser? A better than that night in and helped send her to destruction.

New Zealand troops have been there from the day the war started. In fact the very first act of the war, the late Flying Officer Edgar Codd's downing the *Hannibal* off New Zealand borders and fighter squadrons are in the thick of the Pacific fighting and as a part of the R. A. F., operating every day from the British Isles.

You can distinguish a New Zealand soldier who has been or is going to war by the helmet. New Zealand helmet wears just below his shoulder. The bright colored pat ons on the side to indicate the different units—like our own divisional badges—and the colored paperons on his felt beret, which branch of the service he belongs to.

**Battle and Gun.** Apart from their hardy record the people of the country have put their shoulders into the war effort in a way that no one else has surpassed. They have kept up their farm production, even through many farmers have been drafted, and they've exported even larger quantities of cheese, butter, and meat in return during the war than before.

Despite the fact that all food has to be imported, New Zealand is running out and over capacity in the Wharf Bay and holds enormous quantities of small arms, assault

# NEW ZEALANDERS



THE "SERGEANT YORK" OF NEW ZEALAND IS SERGEANT KEITH ELLIOT, WHO WON THE VICTORIA CROSS, HIGHEST BATTLE HONOR. THOUGH WOUNDED, HE LED AN ATTACK ON FIVE ENEMY MACHINE GUNS, AN ANTI-TANK GUN, AND CAPTURED 130 PRISONERS.

## GENERAL VON RAVENSTEIN

THE FIRST GERMAN GENERAL TO BE TAKEN PRISONER IN THIS WAR, WAS CAPTURED BY NEW ZEALAND TROOPS OUTSIDE TOBRUK, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1941.



# KNOW HOW TO FIGHT



## IN CRETE

NEW ZEALANDERS WIPE OUT 80% OF THE FAMOUS GERMAN 7TH FLYING DIVISION



COBBER KAIN  
THE FIRST ACE OF THE R.A.F.  
IN THIS WAR, WAS A NEW ZEALANDER



THE NEW ZEALAND LIGHT CRUISER "ACHILLES" PLAYED A BIG PART IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP "GRAF SPEE".

stone, granite, light wood and so on. This has brought about a persisting manpower shortage and women are replacing men wherever possible. All girls between certain ages are liable for a 12 month service. New Zealand knows as we do that everything is at stake in the war and no sacrifice is too great.

#### HOW THEY TALK

NEW ZEALANDERS speak English with an accent all their own. It is apt to sound a bit like English to Americans, although it really uses such words as "you" not given another usual pronunciation like "yu". Words like "day" sometimes sound a little like "de". There is a story probably untrue of a child who was asked to describe a house. He said, "A house is what you wash your hands and face in!"

You'll soon learn that the "Z" in New Zealand is pronounced "Zed", not "Zee". You'd had out, too, that your New Zealand brother is no Peasant when he comes to swearing. You hear the word "bloody"—bloody hell and bloody shit—all over the place except in refined company.

As in Australia and Great Britain, many words have different meanings or are used differently. Thus, a blouse is called a "top" and an undershirt is called a "singlet". Study the following carefully; it contains some real surprises:

## SEND YOUR GIRL A "TIKI"

THIS GREEN STONE CHARM OR TIKI WAS GREATLY VALUED BY THE MAORI AS A TRIBAL OR PERSONAL HEIRLOOM. YOU WILL FIND MANY NEW ZEALANDERS WEARING A TIKI, SOMETIMES AROUND THE NECK. IT IS A POPULAR GIFT BETWEEN FRIENDS.



#### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Ah—ahem—gaggle	Cool (1)—hard (2) cool people
Apart of heart—back of neck	Coolie—coolie (1) cool
Ah roo—doo doo	Cow pie—an spider or fly
Ahau—ahau	Coolie (2)—lollipop—green up
An裁—arm span	Corporal—giant—slapstick
Bagger—bulldozer	Condom—guard
Banana—banana	Cook—captured
Bull ferocious—bullyous or noisy	Cool cat—perfume
Bullied—bothered	Coolie—drum
Buzz—noise or feeble	Coolie—noise or Indian name
Buster—chatter box	Coolie—(1)—time—time
Bullock (oxen)—grilled	coolie
Bullock—ox—usage and	

Driller—drill (unstressed)  
 Drift drift-drift  
 Dose—dose or padding  
 Douse—wetting up head  
 Dugger—digger  
 Dog dog—cleaner's dog  
 Dispatch—shaper's dog  
 Drawn—dry  
 Fish doctor—fish-keeper  
 Flies—flies—di-pedal  
 Flying house—swallow house  
 Frost killer (or frost) —frost-killer  
 Frost mite—frost-mite  
 Fresh heat—dearer far off and  
 at a short  
 French fixed pressure—chips  
 French car—good, a open  
 Furniture furniture—such as  
 etc.  
 Gathering or gas—gathered  
 Get out (unstressed)—get  
 free  
 Giveaway—automobile—give  
 away  
 Ground ground (prefix)—with  
 area  
 Handwear—hand-wear  
 Head—automobile—head  
 Head up—headway

Indicates plan—the particular  
plan or law which  
is concerned—  
Lawyer—refers to  
law or—name of  
Militia—local troops  
Military service—a term applied to  
Marine—Army  
Mortgage—loan  
Mother (maternal)—a woman  
Council—board—group  
Oil gas (gasoline)—petroleum  
Oklahoma—territory  
Pennsylvania—protection  
Picasso—artist  
Pitcher—cup  
Pimp (pimp)—prostitute  
Police—police  
Police—police  
Police, car—patrol car  
Portrait—represented as real,  
or imaginary  
Postbox (post office)—post  
office  
Police officer—police officer  
Police protection  
Postbox—post office  
Postbox—police  
Police officer—police  
Police officer—police

第二部分

YET? won't find New Zealanders taking any back seat when it comes to using the lingo around and you can find yourself alive on the upside until you get bop. Some of their slang words and expressions are shared with the South and Australia. Some are home-grown. And most New Zealanders have a fair n. along knowledge of American slang having heard it from the movies (called 'the pictures' or 'the flicks').

"You may be confused for a while. For instance, an "adult" means to work hard and to be "crook" is to be dishonest or corrupt. A "polis" means a city, not a police, and there

better as smokes called (between men only) a "dyke" or "house of pleasure." To "shut" is to keep or shut off your mouth. A "tart" is a common name for a girl, just like our "dame," and doesn't mean a loose woman.

"Can" is a common word of abuse, not so surprising when so many of the people have to struggle with the bush. If something is godawful, they'll say, "it's a 'bad cow,'" or they'll call a bad day a "cow of a day." But to say a thing is a "curk" or "barker" means that it's swell, while 'fun duckum' means hasn't-a-god.

Don't call anyone a "brat" or you'll be in trouble. To a New Zealander, as well as to an Australian, the word is a vulgar way of referring to the backside.

To help put you wise, here is a short list of the most common slang words and expressions:

#### SUGGESTIVE SLANG

**Aussie**—Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (for the last war), a member of that corps.

**Aviation Day**—April 25. The day the Australians and New Zealand landed at Gallipoli in 1915, now kept as a national holiday.

**Beamer**—Australian (name or nickname).

**Bogey the son**—ugly, stupid.

**Bomber**—giant.

**Bolter**—friend.

**Coolie**—Chinese, generally, as a small term. **Cow-licky**—shaggy farmer.

**Croaker**—very good.

**Crippler**.

**Crow—**any man over 20, but may also mean a skipper or captain and women of whatever. These things may also be called, *prammanch*, a fat cow, and a fat adorment cow.

**Cuckoo—all bad. To feel cuckoo,**

**is to feel ill, crestfallen, or**

**dejected.** *Also fit of the fancies* for the root.

**Dig digger**—Australian or New Zealand soldier.

**Dixie**—the, generic. The station or, the red truth.

**Fair meat**—steaks, anything else in the form meat which is fair meat.

**Fell a dollar**—one dollar, and expenses. You can didn't a buck do of New Zealand money now.

**Get active**—good, other references.

**Golliwog**.

**Handy**—useful person. *For nothing*—a very useless person. To such no qual-

**ity, g., now you've gone and ruined the whole show!**

**Proud-as**.

**Posses**—English posse.

**Posses Posse**—posse.

**Power**—ability, power.

**Power**—size, weight.

**Shaggy**—country boy, farm hand.

**Shark**—slut.

**Sheat**—say something too unnecessary before a drink.

**Shoe**—boots, being (verb), boot or (noun).

**Spanner**—*the* spanner, generally a screw driver on a big scale.

**Stanner (stanner)**—slept.

**Tucker**—14 pounds, a pilot who goes to town in a day who weighs 140 pounds.

**Two reprobates**, race.

**Torch**—daylight.

**Trotter**—car trailer car.

**Up the pole**—crossed, made a mess of.

**Barney**—nobody—brightest star.

**Scamper**—run fast, hurried away before pursued you etc.

YOU'LL SOON  
GET USED TO

# NEW ZEALAND

CENTS



Half PENNY  
Symbol ½  
Presentation: 10-pence  
Value: 12 pence



PENNY  
Symbol 1c  
Presentation: 10-pence  
Value: 12 pence



THREE  
PENCE  
Symbol 3d  
Presentation:  
Presentation  
Value: 18 pence

# MONEY!

12 pences make a shilling  
20 shillings make a pound

SHILLINGS



SIXPENCE  
Symbol 6d  
Presentation:  
Value: 18 pence



SHILLING  
Symbol 1/-  
Presentation:  
Value: 18 pence



TWO SHILLING PIECE  
Symbol 2/-  
Presentation:  
Value: 36 pence



FLORIN  
Symbol 2/-  
Presentation:  
Value: 36 pence

It is easy to make change in New Zealand money once you learn that 12 pences make a shilling and 20 shillings make a pound.

The approximate values shown here are based upon an exchange rate of \$3.30 to the pound.

Here are some exchange values to guide you —

\$1 = £.10

20s = 2 shillings

25c = 1d

Dime = 7d

Nickel = 3pds.

## PAPER

Paper notes are used for the shilling, one pound, one and a half pounds, two pounds and five pounds.

The One Shilling Note is worth about \$1.40.

The Five Pounds Note is worth about \$7.00.

The One Pound Note is worth about \$1.20.  
The One and a Half Pounds Note is worth about \$2.40.

In New Zealand there is no one note for the florin.  
Instead, 12 Vellies, or coins,  
make up the florin.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THESE are practically the same as ours, but they use the "imperial gallon." This makes their gallon, quart, and pints about one-fifth larger than ours. Their bushels are also a little larger than the corresponding American units.

## CHEERLEADER

YOU'RE going to like New Zealand and its people. American troops that have preceded you have made plenty of friends and thereby paved the way for you. You'll soon feel at home, particularly if you remember from the beginning that we have plenty to learn, especially from the New Zealanders themselves. No warnings are needed by my men of enormous size and good will.

Always remember that it will take mutual cooperation to win the war, and mutual understanding to win the peace. If you make friends wherever you go, you are not only doing a fine job for yourself and your country, but for humanity and the future of the world.



THIS map makes clear how easy having obtained India in the Philippines and in Malaya it was a relatively small task for the Japanese to move to go eastward to the new world they dominated the area, all Australia's northern coast. It was from the base of the mountains west and from New Caledonia and New Zealand that the United States, cleared the Joe Army north.



